Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865. NUMBER 40.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

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Cavalry--1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th regiments.

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Mr. Burrell is to be much blamed. She should have received a wounded Federal officer into her house and cared for him, and then could have prevented all.

Mr. Weichmann's statement was not true in every particular, as I have been informed by several deputies, proceeded to the Union House, a house of ill fame, in the rotunda of the city, and, when the search was over, the most important information, were obtained two boxes thereof. After surrounding the house, the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, and Deputy Sheriff Canning to one room. Which was locked, admittance was demanded, which, after some delay, was granted, and two men, who, on being searched, were found to be, and are accomplices, named Merry were discovered. Entry declared he would not be taken alive. Upon which the officers made a rush for the door, but was refused, by order of Merry, who was then in the hands of Entry. His last pistol, the ball striking effect in his own face, penetrating to the brain and causing almost instantaneous death. Merry, who was also armed, and confessed that Entry had stolen a team of two grey horses near Madison, taking them to Iowa and sold them. He stole another team, one black and one bay, at Springfield, Ill., and sold them at that place and took another with him to Chicago, which he sold at Joliet. He was in the possession of Sheriff Mc. Cullough, of Cook County, Illinois, when the carriage could not have proceeded there against the wishes of the Sheriff. Merry would have been in safe as his original conception.

LOUIS J. WEICHMANN.

Burglary and Robbery in Williamson, Ill.

(From the Williamson Independent, 19th.)

On the night of the 18th (Monday) the store of Henderson & Stewart, on Water street, was entered and the safe broken open. The burglars did not succeed in getting the money, which took place her home remained at 12 and at 1 o'clock, when the gray ray of light to dawn, and the darkness. Gloomy and forlorn it then was. To add her confusion appeared to be deserted of all the inhabitants, for all I gathered and knew myself was the "dirty work" was. Beneath John would then to take her horse." She had two at this time.

When Redmond fell and Lowe's army surrendered, then Washington was a scene of joy, and all hearts beat high with joy. Mrs. Surratt's was not closed her home. When Lowe's men took place her home remained at 12 and at 1 o'clock, when the gray ray of light to dawn, and the darkness. Gloomy and forlorn it then was. To add her confusion appeared to be deserted of all the inhabitants, for all I gathered and knew myself was the "dirty work" was. Beneath John would then to take her horse." She had two at this time.

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian Telegraph--Arrival of Japanese Embassy--Financial Matters--Weather--Prospects of the Wheat Crop--Oregon War News--Shipping News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.--The steamer Brother Jonathan, from Victoria and Portland, brings $240,000 in gold.

The cable of the Russian Telegraph has been successfully laid between Fort Stikine and Wrangel.

Reports from Northern mines are very favorable.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has returned to California. He speaks of Fremont's re-election.

The Alta says it is reported that the war in New Zealand appears to be dragging fearfully on between the natives and the whites.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, July 19.

The committee who have the arrangement of the dinner to Gen. Grant, on the occasion of his return to the city, on Friday, consists of Governors Yates and Oglesby, Generals Logan and Hatch, and other distinguished personages who are expected to be present.

A passenger who came down upon the Pacific last road Sunday night, states that he was informed at Mt Vernon that a train of cars had been fired into near there a few days before, and out two of them by a discharged Union soldier who had been killing him. He was arrested and bailed, the murderer and escaped him a few hours before the train arrived at the station.

The Democrat says that Governor Brown, a few weeks ago, in the case of G. L. Lee's case above, was supposed to be out, as Sarrazin stood in the way and requested that my name might be withdrawn from the petition. Governor Brown, after consultation, refused to do so, and

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, delivered in the city, per week, 15 cents.
DAILY, by mail, per year, $10.00.
SUNDAY, by mail, per year, $2.00.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, by mail, per year, $12.00.

OFFICE, Tribune Building, Nos. 47 to 51 Madison-st.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

The President has returned to Washington, and the Cabinet is again complete. The Executive Mansion is no longer a deserted house, and the White House is no longer a lonely place. The President has had a pleasant trip, and has received a hearty welcome wherever he has been. He has made a number of speeches, but they have been of a character to do him credit, and to increase the popularity which he already enjoys. He has shown himself to be a man of sense, and of a kind heart, and has made many friends. He has also shown himself to be a man of courage, who is not afraid to speak his mind, and who is not to be driven from the path of duty by the fear of unpopularity. He has not been afraid to say that he is a Republican, and that he will stand by the Republican party. He has also shown himself to be a man of honor, who will not break his word, and who will not desert his friends. He has also shown himself to be a man of sense, who will not be led astray by the flattery of demagogues, or by the clamor of the mob. He has also shown himself to be a man of courage, who will not be afraid to speak his mind, and who will not be driven from the path of duty by the fear of unpopularity

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

THE DEAD.

The following beautiful poem was written by Miss Mary T. Blakemore, of Cincinnati, one of the graduates of Wesleyan College this year:

Our hearts are dancing with mirth, laughter and pleasure,
O mourning world, why will you shed the tear?
Why will you weep for those who have gone to their treasure,
And left you to struggle with sorrow here?

Why will you weep when Christ, in love, has called them?
Why will you weep when they are at rest?
Why will you weep when angels have come and crowned them
With glory and honor, and welcomed them home?

II.

They are home now with Christ, where no storm beats round them,
Where the bow of hope never fades from the sky;
Where no cloud comes to darken the light that surrounds them,
Where no sorrow can enter, nor sadness nor sigh.

III.

They are home now with Christ, where the angels attend them,
Where the harps of the blest ever echo His praise;
Where the saints, clothed in white, with the palms in their hands,
Join the song of the ransomed throughout endless days.

IV.

They are home now with Christ, where the fountain of pleasure
Flows from the throne of God, and from thy bosom rest;
Where the tree of life, with its fruit and its leaves of healing,
Yields its fragrance and shade to the weary and blest.

V.

They are home now with Christ, where the crystal river
Flows through the paradise of God, and gives life to all;
Where the glorious throng of the ransomed, with voices united,
Sing the praises of Him who has washed them from sin.

VI.

Why should we mourn our friends, with head low bowed in sadness,
Why should we weep for those who have gone before?
They are not dead; while those are speaking loud and clear,
Who have left us their memory to cherish more.

VII.

Memorial deeds, that success are with them,
Has touched the affections; thou best known the

IX.

Of emotions, and of crowns; and kingdoms lay
In value of thy use; rules hath planted away
Upon their wrists, while thou upon thy wrist
Bearest a heavier chain than all thy brothers bear.
Nothing, while all nature adorns it, owns thy

VI.

Who hand upon our mouth, with head low bowed
In shame and fear, whispers words low and light
That we are poor; while those are speaking loud
And clear, who are rich and increase in wealth.

VII.

Yea, thou shalt yield them when Christ's potent
word
Shall bind the quick, and death's strong fetters
And thy most potent deaths shall then be
stirred,
And thy most potent deaths shall then be
stirred.

But not so for a moment look away
Where bright the golden land lies in beauty glow
Among thy waters, and see the th ng that may
Be seen by every eye that hath clear vision
of mind

Upon the glorious world that lies in beauty
Among the waters where Triton shows his wrath,
On he he tell us, hopeful, a proud king,
In diadem of coral, and in his hand a shell
In crowning figures, carries dance and sing.
With mercy beneath their sharp steel.
Where the sea-nymphs sing their songs of the sea
Upon the shore, on behalf of the king
Of superstition over them was queen.

Now let our thoughts descend into the deep
Let are rolled from sight, beneath sky most of.
Where no cloud comes, nor angry sea storms
Strange, rich flowers blossom. There the dia-
And in the of pearl adorn the winding caves;
There treasures of gold, and gems in sand
Have perished; and gone are forest trees
Whose branches where no joyous wave
From whispering hymns, by whistling
stirred.

XI.

Can ever those spending pains and toils of
In science's loveliness, so dark cloud lowers,
The evil of superstition's hand
Of those bright gems, over those perennial

XII.

For sin no entered has those fair towers
Of light, and no shadow has ever fallen
Is purged by the outstanding flood, the points
Of which are as the stars of heaven
Alike
As shining thing by the fingers of a frosty night.

XIII.

And that rich sea-work wrought of silvery shrub
Shows forth the beauties of the Eternal in at
Its every part, and the wonders of
The high celestial dome, and each sanctuary
Of the world which God has
Those rich colors in the eternal rocks, with
gems
And fishes in the cool tribes.—that forth bind
The morning in its garments, and doth wear
Light as a covering, as if with hands made fair.

XIV.

Profound deeds; man's knowledge never can
Its mysteries fathom, nor his science reach
Unless it be inspired by the Holy Ghost,
To go to God's Book and learn of Him
Who is the Author of these wonders, and
Can unfold them. Oh! then shall marvels
and deeds

Yea, then shall yield them whom Christ's potent
word
Shall bind the quick, and death's strong fetters
And thy most potent deaths shall then be
stirred,
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stirred.

Then shall the earth and earth shall hear and speak;
Beneath thy mighty hum, Ocean's waves shall
Those sleepers from repose, their mouths shall
The trumpet's sound, and quickly rupe unto,
Whereas thy bosom gave their earth with
The latter shall see away, and then shall them
keep.

J. B. RICE, Major.
CHICAGO, July 29, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE,
Corner Clark and Randolph streets,
CHICAGO, July 29, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, August 3, 1868, for curbing the following streets, viz:

Dearborn street, from Madison to Monroe.
Clark street, from Madison to Monroe.
Wells street, from Madison to Monroe.
Franklin street, from Madison to Monroe.
Fifth avenue, from Madison to Monroe.
Fourth avenue, from Madison to Monroe.
Third avenue, from Madison to Monroe.
Second avenue, from Madison to Monroe.
Michigan avenue, from Madison to Monroe.
Wabash avenue, from Madison to Monroe.
State street, from Madison to Monroe.
Madison street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Monroe street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Adams street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Jackson street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Van Buren street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Harrison street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Polk street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Taylor street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twelfth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Thirteenth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Fourteenth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Fifteenth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Sixteenth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Seventeenth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Eighteenth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Nineteenth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twentieth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-first street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-second street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-third street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-fourth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-fifth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-sixth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-seventh street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-eighth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Twenty-ninth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Thirtieth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Thirty-first street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
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Thirty-eighth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
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Ninety-seventh street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Ninety-eighth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
Ninety-ninth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.
One hundredth street, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office. All proposals must be accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals considered not for the interest of the city.

By order of the Board of Public Works.

J. B. RICE, Major,
Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Oil on the Pacific Coast.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Great Excitement in San Francisco on the French Invasion.

The Pacific Coast—California Secession Movement—History of the Present Excitement—Mr. Seward's Visit—Speech of Mr. Seward at San Francisco on the Mexican Question—Secession Sentiment Rebuked.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1868.

Since my last, the events of stirring interest in the Pacific States have been few in number; but we have, nevertheless, a few stories of discussion, a matters of which may be considered hereafter.

MINING FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

It still followed exceptionally in various parts of the State. In Santa Barbara county ten will is down 170 feet with "excellent indications," whatever that may mean. In Contra Costa county, near the foot of Mount Diablo, a vein of oil has been struck at a comparatively slight depth, but constant pumping is required to obtain a flow, and the amount of the article obtained is not large as yet. At Los Angeles a well which was being bored with no particular indications good or bad, caved in, but timbering has been pushed and the work will soon be resumed. Large deposits of asphaltum exist in that section of country, and, in the excitement which sprang up there a couple of months since, numerous locations on lands supposed to contain oil were staked off and recorded, but the excitement has mainly subsided already, and operations will be few for the present. In some places fight grew out of conflicting claims and one man, Paul H. Hunt, a person of not the most unblemished character, was killed. There is no considerable excitement here on the oil question and not a single oil stock is fairly on the market. Some of the wells are reported to be approaching "a flow of a dollar," whatever the future may portend. I cannot but follow in regard to an alleged discovery in yesterday's Alta, and believe that there is nothing in it.

I have recently reported on the character of petroleum in California, and have endeavored to keep in view of the existence of an immense deposit of coal in the interior of the State, but such struck in. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered on the Mariposa estate, the property of Mr. George Noble. It is stated that every vein of coal struck in the country of the estate will be a permanent loss to the owners, and that a shipping the petroleum. We do not vouch for the correctness of the statement, but we shall be able to give the facts in regard to the alleged discovery within a few days, at which time we will speak more definitely.

Do not understand me as saying that there is no prospect of finding oil which will ever bring profit to the operators, but I do wish to refute the idea which unscrupulous speculators have put forth, that the oil fields of California are to be the means of relieving the Eastern capitalists that we have rivers here which run oil instead of water, and that we may be supplying millions of barrels of oil to a fabulous price, so we may never ship a barrel.

The prospect for the vintage of 1868 is magnificent. We shall turn out more wine than ever before by two millions of gallons, and at least 200 per cent more brandy.

OTHER CROPS.

All in the main promise gloriously. We shall have abundance of everything necessary to our wants this year, and our "hard times" are over.

THE GREAT WANT.

What California needs more than all else is "cheap labor," "cheap capital," and relief from oppressive monopolies." She must have cheaper freights, or she must die. Her agricultural and mineral wealth, of which she has so much, is comparatively valueless. She must have cheaper capital and fewer monopolies, or how greatly the unpatriotic rich men of California have done it, the fact remains has worked against her best interests, by keeping capital from other sounds out of the market. I need not tell you our own people begin to see it now, and to learn, to their sorrow, the necessity of developing the resources of the State. Our banking institutions usually owned and controlled by men who have no interest in common with our country, and care nothing for her progress, at the expense of our people, our manufactories, and, and, and, cultural, and industrial interests generally. When these institutions plainly, and forcibly, with living sticks, we shall have permanent and general prosperity in California, but not before. Then we shall see how much closer to what extent they are checking the tide of immigration, and travel, every branch of industry, every possession and calling, from that of a blacksmith to ruinable, are more or less monopolized by a company representing millions. It is the same old story of the United States itself here, laws broken and the interest of the entire people sacrificed to the few, but one form of government not one of the people. Let us hope that the time will come when we shall have a sufficient force stretched along the Texas border to maintain the rights and enforce our convictions, as the Mexican authorities by the driver of an ordinance, which the rebel Gen. Slaughter issued over to them after the surrender of Gen. Smith.

This place was visited yesterday by one of the most terrific storms of wind and rain that has occurred here for years. About four o'clock in the afternoon, when for the second time three days and dancer was feared in every direction, to be an unfriendly proceeding, and that the United States Government would receive from either of those powers any communication which avowed the existence of a revolutionary Government. I believe, therefore, that the power of them. Gotten Minister Romero, and the Liberal Government of Mexico, will be recognized by the Government of the United States, and that as decisive measures of war and peace are concerned, the Government of that Republic will be entitled to the respect and friendship of the people of this country.

Resolved, That we regard our future citizens as the most effective guarantee for the peaceful development of the resources of the country, and the consequent increase of the wealth and prosperity of the whole people, and therefore we cordially welcome to our shores the distressed condition of the people of Ireland, and the State of Liberty in America, and by the assimilation and blending of the elements. If so is to be the active Government of the United States until the 4th of March next, and I shall have no power to issue orders now to be issued by the Major's Government, I shall leave such matters to him and authorities, any insurgent friend which may be found in the ports of Mexico, whether officers or soldiers of her Majesty's Government, will not be applicable to the cases of persons who have taken active part in the rebellion, and agreed to a speedy settlement. In the legality or justice of the instructions the case, it is my duty to intervene your Excellency that, in the event of the United States cannot assent to an abridgement of the powers and jurisdiction of the civil tribunals of the United States and those of Great Britain. So long as her Majesty's Government entertains the friendly sentiments to our hearts rule before mentioned of which I have the honor to be the bearer, I feel sure that they will not hesitate, if they think, so justly complained, the United States must apply the same rule to public vessels of Great Britain.

Again, it is my duty further to state that the United States cannot acquiesce in the arbitrary they controvert and protest against, the decision of the British Government, which has been communicated to your Excellency, to permit vessels of war, privateers, prizes, or to the insurgents, and to allow vessels of war, privateers, prizes, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise, to enter or leave British ports, harbors or waters of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports or waters from the high seas or otherwise, and to depart therefrom without being liable to be proceeded against for any infraction of the laws of neutrality by any tribunal within her Majesty's dominions, and to allow to the vessels of the insurgents the same hospitality as to the vessels of the United States, or those lawfully commissioned by the Government of the United States, to grant to the vessels of the insurgents the same facilities for repairing and refitting their vessels

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's—Gentle Shepherd."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Seaworth's Minstrels.

PERSONAL—Robert E. Craig, President of the National Typographical Union, is in the city, stopping at the Sherman House.

NORTHWESTERN FAIR.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair will be held to-day, July 20, at 2:30 p. m., in room No. 35 Metropolitan Church Block.

SECOND LIST.—The following corrections and additions to our published report of "Soldiers of the 1865, have been handed in:

Eleventh Cav.—J. L. 250, 50; Armory George 50, 67; Warner R. J., ..., 10,000; Smith L. F., ..., 10,000

NUISANCE.—John McCarter was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, for keeping around his premises certain nuisances which endanger the health of the neighborhood. He was fined $25 and costs.

CONSULTATION—HUMBOLDT R. R.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad was held yesterday, at which among other business, it was resolved to fix the exchange of convertible bonds at par for new bonds, and to let contracts for completing the road-bed.

EXCURSION TO ST. PAUL.—The first train for St. Paul started out with a large party last evening, and another portion of the party will leave this evening. The trip promises to be the most pleasant of the season. A very pleasant party has been formed, and those who have not enlisted their names had better do so at once.

THIEF OF MONEY.—A colored woman named Jane Johnson, was arraigned in the Police Court, before Justice Milchrist, yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing from one of the inmates of Dearth Cook's house, on North Clark street, the sum of $30. The money was recovered from her and the woman was held for the sum of $500.

DENTAL CONGRESS.—The annual meeting of the American Dental Association in this city, on the 26th inst., will be the occasion of a rare treat to interesting gatherings independent of the Congress itself. We are informed that the Illinois State Society has arranged to entertain the delegates with a grand banquet at the Sherman House on Friday evening, and a ball and reception on Wednesday evening.

COOK COUNTY WAR FUND BONDS.—The County War Fund bonds, of $1,000 value each, exchangeable for Cook County scrip, are now ready in the hands of the County Treasurer, and those who are applicants for exchange. They are engraved in the highest style of art, and reflect high credit upon the capabilities of the engraving establishment from giving Co.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The tenth annual festival of St. John's Sunday School, connected with the Church of the Ascension, corner of Ohio and Franklin streets, will be held on Tuesday next, 25th inst., at Wilcox's Park. There will be a good time for all. Every day that the sun scatters his rays, and every night he hangs out his lamps, will be a day of pleasure and pleasure of all who may attend upon them.

RESIGNED AS GUNNER.—A wretched-looking specimen of humanity, named Thomas M. Wilson, was taken from the lockup to the county jail, on the charge of having resigned his office of gunner in the employ of the Board of Public Works. The prisoner was arrested in the vicinity of the Rush street bridge, on Tuesday, and upon Police Officer No. 121 attempting to enroll the name of the prisoner in the register, he refused to give it, and struck the officer a severe blow in the face. He was afterward locked up in the county jail, where he will remain for a few days unless his friends step forward and pay the fine.

HYDE PARK TOWN GATHER.—A large and enthusiastic town meeting was held on last Monday evening in the town of Hyde Park, at which the subject of the proposed new park in that town was quite extensively discussed, and the proper measures were adopted to secure the wishes of the citizens. It was unanimously resolved to apply for the charter incorporating all such sections of the town as may desire to be embraced within the limits of the park, and that the matter of the location of the park will be submitted before one of our county boards.

SAILOR, BEWARE DEFFICULTIES.—One John Smith, by profession a sailor on "the briney deep," would-be hard man over yesterday afternoon, and commenced operations on the person of a quiet and inoffensive man, but one of strong and willing bottom. It was resolved to fix the boniface of convenient lickens at once, and the sailor was taken under convoy of an officer, brought before the peck, and ordered to pay the fine. Smith refused to pay and was brought to the Justice Milchrist and fined $5 and costs, which he refused to pay and the sailor was locked up in the county jail